of St. Petersburg, they themselves not being authorized to assent to such a proposition without further in structions. The French and English Plenipotentiaries merely repeated that their instructions were already exhausted, that they considered the Conference at an end, and that they saw no reason to enter upon the discussion of a proposition which embodied in a new shape the very same principle which Russia had formally rejected at the previous meetings of the Conference. Upon this the assembly broke up, and the negligible were terminated. Upon this toe assemb

The Brussels Independence Belge intimates that. connected with the recent successes of the Allies in the Crimes, the Conferences will be reopened at Paris. The British press contradict this, but The Independence has many times given the first intimation of diplomatic probabilities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal business in Parliament has been the discussion on Mr. Brown's motion in favor of decimal coinage, and on Mr. Layards in favor of administive reform. Besides this, debates have taken place on an educational bill; a bill to permit more than 20 persons to assemble in private houses for religious worship; a bill to prevent petty trading on Sunday, including a prohibition of the sale of milk and newspapers after 9 o'clock in the morning: and a bill to limit needlewomen's hours of work. Bills conferring Constitutions on the Provinces of Victoria and Gerring Constitutions on the Provinces of the New-South Wales were read a second time. Mr. Brown's resolutions were to the effect that the initiation of the decimal system of coinage by the issue of the florin had been successful, and that it be completed the second system of the land that it be completed. the florin had been successful, and that it be completed by the issue of silver coins representing the hundredth and copper coins representing the 1,000th part of one pound sterling—said coins to be called respectively "cents" and "mills." Mr. J. B. Smith moved as an amendment that a Congress of Nations be invited to settle a universal currency. After considerable de-bate, that part of the motion specifying cents and mills was withdrawn, and the remainder adopted. On Friday evening, Mr. Layard's motion on Admin-latrative reform was debated. The following are the

istrative reform was debated. The following are the motion and the amendments: Mr. Layard (Administrative Reform)—" That the

Mr. Layard (Administrative Reform)— That the House views with deep and increasing concern the state of the nation, and is of opinion that the manner in which merit and efficiency have been sacrificed in public appointments to party and family influence, and to a blind adherence to routine, has given rise to great misfortunes, and threatens to bring discredit upon the national character, and to involve the country in cave disaster.

2ry in grave disaster. Sir E. B. Lytton, as an amendment: "That this Sur F. B. Lytton, as an amount of the Ma-jesty's Ministers the necessity of a careful revision of our various official establishments, with a view to simplify and facilitate the transaction of public busi-ness, and by instituting judicious tests of meric, as well as by removing obstructions to its fair promotion and Regilimate rewards, to secure to the service of the State the largest available proportion of the energy and intelligence for which the people of this country are

Mr. Vincent Scully (Administrative Reform)-"That Mr. Vincent Scully Administrative at thanking her an address be presented to her Majesty thanking her for her Order in Council of 21st of May last, by which the Council of 21st of May last, by which the council of 21st o certain persons are directed to examine into and cartify the qualifications of all young men proposed to be ap pointed to junior situations in any department of the the qualifications of all young men proposed to be appointed to junior situations in any department of the civil service; and praying that her Majesty will be pleased to modify such orders by directing the examination to be an open one, and held in public, and that the examinators do have regard to superior qualifications and merit; and praying also that a similar order or orders in Council be issued as to the Military, Naval, Diplomatic and Consular services, with the view to secure greater efficiency in all departments of the debate is adjourned.

Mr. Fillmore was presented to Queen Victoria by

The debate is adjourned.

Mr. Fillmore was presented to Queen Victoria by the Earl of Clarendon at an "audience," and subsequently was present at a "drawing-room." Mr. Buchanan accompanied him. Mr. Fillmore afterward dined with the Queen. He (Mr. F.) is staying at Fenton's Hotel, St. James-st., and Mr. Van Buren at Long's Hotel, New-Bond-st., London.

Arthur Cunningham, supercargo of the American ship Samuel Appleton, denies, in a card to the papers, that the ship carried arms to Russia.

The ship Thornton, at Liverpool from New-York, reports having passed on the 7th inst. off Cape Clear about 40 bales of cetton—one marked P. K.

Sir Thomas Troubridge, who lost both limbs at Inkermann, has received the appointment of Director-General of army clothing.

Lord Panmure has appointed a relative and namesake, Captain Fox Maule Ramsay, as his Private Secretary.

An English subject named Rolfe was recently arrested at Hamburg on a charge of enlisting men for

An English subject named Rolfe was recently arrested at Hamburg on a charge of enlisting men for the British Foreign Legion. The British Government demanded his liberty and sent the snip-of-war Otter with the request. Meantime Rolfe had been liberated and expelled from the city.

A new Cattle Market has been opened in Copenhagen Fields (London) to supersede the celebrated Smithfield. Prince Albert inaugurated the opening. The first meeting of the Administrative Reform Association (a new organization on the plan of the Anti-Corn Law League) was held at Drury-ane Theater, Landon, on the 13th. Quite a large number of mem-

Lendon, on the 13th. Quite a large number of members of Parliameet assisted. Messrs. Layard, Lindsay. Morley, Tite and Otway addressed the meeting, and dond calls being made for Sir Charles Napier, that officer presented himself and was heartly received.

The fortifications at Millord Haven and elsewhere slow the coast are being armed with 68-pounders.

along the coast are being armed with 68-pounders.

A new ship-of-war, to be called the Howe, is being built, of 130 guns, and another is to be laid down

of 150.

In The Shipping List this week we notice the movements of the following American ships engaged in the transport service: Edgar P. Stringer, Equity, Ahs, (ss.,) Emma Jane, Andes, (ss.,) T. B. Martin, Gaustlet, Queen of Clippers, Great Republic. There is quite a large fleet of American craft engaged in the war carrying trade.

war carrying trade.

Carlos C. Dick is recognized as Vice-Consul at Glasgow for the Republic of Uruguay.

FRANCE.

A magnificent fete was given, evening of the 11th, in the Hotel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine to the King of Portugal. Queen Christina, the Princess Mathilde, the Lord Mayor of London, and six thousand other persons were present.

The most interesting intelligence refers to Her Majesty, the Empress. Dr. Locock, the celebrate ac coucheur (who has had considerable experience in Queen Victoria's nursery,) was summoned by telegraph to Paris, where, after consultation with Drs. Dubois and Conneau, it was formally announced that the Empress is enciente.

The park of siege artilery is at length shipped in the The park of siege artilery is at length shipped in the American clippers Great Republic, Queen of Clippers, and Alleghanian. The Great Republic is shipping 400 cavalry horses. Captain d' Andigne of the French staff accidentally fell into the hold and fractured a limb. Two hundred dock laborers have been shipped from Marseilles to the Crimea. Not fewer than 30,000 horses have left France since the war began.

SPAIN.

Notwithstanding the Government assertions that the Carlist insurrection is put down, there are indications to the contrary.

A dispatch sent to Paris, June 13, gave notice that a band of 70 men left Pampeluna on the 11th, and took the direction of the French frontier, to procure arms. A movement in Catalonia was feared. French mail, which left Paris on the 9th, and the mails which left Madrid on the 10th, were burned by the insurgents in Castile.

The Cortes have rejected a proposition tending to censure the Ministry.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia is about to proceed to London to negotiate for the hand of the English Princess On the evening of the 12th an attempt was made to

assassinate Cardinal Antonelli. The attempt failed and the assassin was arrested.

It was reported at Rome that the Ex-King Louis of Bavaria, now in his 70th year, is about to marry the Countess Spaur, otherwise called the Widow Dodwell. This lady is the daughter of the Count Girand, and she it was who arranged the flight of Pius IX to Gaeta. Count Casteleicala has set out to assume the Gov-eroment of Sicily.

INDIA.

The Overland Indian mail is telegraphed. Calcutta, 4th; Madras, 5th; Bombay, 12th of May. Nothing important from India. Trade was much de

pressed. Exchange at Calcutta, 2.15. Money market tight-

THE LATEST.

There was some firing between the steamer Magicience and a party of Russian artillerymen on shore on the 8th. No result.

There is talk that the Austrian army will speedily be reduced by 100,000.

A dispatch anticpatory of the overland mail men tions that the imperialists in China have gained some triffing advantages over the insurgents.

THE VERY LATEST. By Telegraph from London to Liverpool. THE RUSSIAN CONSCRIPTION.

Berlin, Friday, June 15 .- An ukase of the Emperor Alexander annuls all exceptions which have been made in the recruiting in towns and villages. Persons up to the age of 37 are liable to serve, and even the only son of a family.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, THURSDAY, June 14.-The elections for the Legislative Popular Chamber (Volksthing) took place to-day. Copenhagen has returned its former members, and Frederica has elected M. Michelsen, the Minister of Marine. M. Hall, the Minister of Wor ship said in his election speech that a constitution for the entire monarchy, just in its principle and equitable in details, would soon be published.

THE BALTIC. DANZIC, June 15 .- The Vulture, Captain Glasse, has arrived with dispatches. She left the fleet on the 11th instant anchored off Cronstadt. On the 6th instant the Russians fired on a boat of the Cossack, while bearing a flag of truce, and landing seven Fin landers taken in prizes, in which 16 English sailors were killed. On the 8th instant the Magicienne fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horse artillery, suffering but little damage. On the 9th the Merlin and Firefly in reconnoitering ran against some infernal machines, which exploded, but only damaged their copper sheathing There had been no alteration in the position of the fleet.

CRACOW, June 14 .- The Emperor of Austria arrived here vesterday morning from Vienna.

THE CRIMEA.

The correspondence is down to the 4th. .The Guards had lost 35 men from cholers. The 31st regiment had also lest many men. The weather was excessively het. The army had received about 6,000 drafts since May 1st. It was thought the force under Sir George Browne would return, and land about six miles east of Balakiava, and form a junction with the force on

All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison of Sevastopol. Private letters and documents taken at Kertch give a fearful account of the sufferings of the Bussian

army as we I from wounds as sickness. The frequent burials which are continuing to be made on the cemeteries on the north side confirm the information on this subject. . Information is said to have been obtained that the

Russians have secured a communication with the Crimea independent of the road traversing the isthmus of Perekep, by means of a bridge of boats across

On Monday Capt. Scobell will move his Passenge Act Amendment bill, providing that passenger ships carrying 50 passengers shall be provided with one or

The West India mail packet La Plata arrived at Southampton on the 15th. The British ship Shammock foundered at sea, with

a valuable cargo of copper. The crew escaped in

more life-rafts.

COMMERCIAL.-The English Pounds to-day have shown less buoyancy, although there is no reason for the depression. Discount houses have reduced their rates on call from 3 to 21. The stock of Bultion in the Bank shows a decrease of £25,044.

VIENNA, Friday Noon .- Gen. Lamorra, the younger, has died of cholera at Balaklava.

Passengers.

Passengers.

In steamship Ballie, from Liverpool.—Mr. Moses Maynard, Bearer of Dispatches from London; Mrs. Maynard, Miss Williams and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wadsworth, three daughters, two sons and two servants; Mr. and Mrs. Charies Blake, child and servant; Miss Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. James Acker. Miss Harbeck, Mr. and Mrs. R. Langdon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Whee lock, two children and servant; Mrs. Hactor, four children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob St. iner, three daughters and grandchild; Mr. Win. Fearing and daughter, Misses Matilds and Fanny Heron, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Tolmé, child and servant; the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ven Doren, Mr. Robert Renslaw and sister, Col. J. B. Murrsy and three Misses Murrsy, Mrs. Livings on and child Mrs. L. L. Morgan, daughter, three sons and servant; Mr. J. P. Howard, Mrs. child and servant; the Rev. Mr and Mrs. W. H. Ven Doren. Mr. Robert Reuslaw and sister. Col. J. B. Murray and three Misces Murray, Mrs. Livings on and child. Mrs. L. L. Moran, Cauchter, three sons and servant; Mr. J. P. Howard, Mrs. D. D. Howard, Miss Howard and servant; C. M. Congreve, Mr. Themas B. Norris and sister, Mrs. and Mrs. T. H. Bond and deughter. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lowrey, Miss Lewis, Mr. W. H. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lowrey, Miss Lewis, Mr. W. H. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Pheips, two daughters and servant, Mr. Geo. Bradshaw, Col. and Mrs. I. W. Taylor and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Servis, British army; Mr. Valentine, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Wright, Mr and Mrs. F. J. Rue, Mr. and Mrs. Deuglas, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. and Mrs. F. J. Brown and daughter. Master Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Cameron, Mr. A. G. Crane and daughter, Mrs. Pratt, Miss Kirby, Mrs. M. Spellettch, Mr. Fellx, Spellettch, two children and governoss, Messrs, James H. Woods, W. B. Wells, B. H. Hutton, E. B. Wendt, F. J. J. Townsend, C. W. McCane, H. M. Stone, B. Wendt, F. J. J. Townsend, C. W. McCane, H. M. Stone, B. Wendt, F. J. J. Townsend, C. W. McCane, H. M. Stone, B. Wendt, F. J. J. Sondheim, A. W. Morgan, Henry Gresham, Dr. J. B. Strachan, Rev. W. A. McVickar, Messrs, Thomas Hiller, Giles White, Alex. Napier, Geo. Jones, C. Barnam, M. D. Benjamin, C. S. Smith, R. M. Shwe, G. H. Kunoth, Capt. Thos. Argent, Miss W. H. Hook, L. A. Jacobus, J. L. Alliens, Henry Ward, John Gooddy, Thos. Connolly, John Potter, N. Tabbrectts, John Gourd, C. A. Cooke, Samuel McLean, J. H. Cockreede, F. W. Koon, E. Richter, Rev. H. H. Blair, J. B. Wheelock, C. T. Stagg, I. A. Youell, J. L. Hubbard, Wm. Pennice, J. J. Ackermane, J. W. Hall, S. D. Babcock, E. Lafourcade, D. P. Smock, J. B. English, Juan Juris, H. T. De Silver, T. B. Witmer Geo. Biehmond, J. H. Cockreede, F. W. Koon, E. Richter, Rev. H. H. Blair, J. B. Wheelock, C. T. Stagg, I. A. Youell, J. L. Hubbard, Wm. Pennice, J. J. Ackermane, J. W. Sharp, Isaac and E. C. Taylor, G. B. Reese, M. J. Balo, S.

HAVANA.

The steamship Empire City arrived at an early hour this morning, only four days and six hours from

There was no news of importance, political or otherwise, at Havana. The health of the city continued very good. The Empire City brings one hundred passengers.

THE SLAVE-TRADE-MYSTERIOUS AR REST OF A COLORED BOY.

Lest evening we were informed that a colored boya fugitive slave-had been arrested, taken before a United States' Commissioner, and by him consigned to the Tombs. One of our reporters was immediately dispatched to investigate the correctness of the report. On visiting the Tombs it was ascertained that a colored boy named Fermino had been sent there by United States Commissioner Brigham. An interview was had with the lad, who is a likely African, about 16 years old. He speaks a little English, more French, some Spanish, considerable Portugese and African in its purity. He said he came here from Africa four or five months ago, with Capt. Hermes. We found that he had been arrested as a witness, against whom we could not then learn. He was seized yesterday afternoon, and forcibly taken from the house of his employer, M. François Outran of No. 43 Walkerst. On going there we learned from Madame Outran that the boy Fermino had been employed in her house as waiter; that he had frequently expressed a fear that his master Capt. Hermes would sell him into slavery, and begged that Mr. Outran would save him from such a fate. He had also said that his master, the Captain, had told him that he had been offered

\$400 and then \$600 for him, but that he refused both offers, saying he was worth \$800. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man entered the house of Mr. Outran and seizing the colored boy said he must come with him. Mr. Outran, supposing that he was a kidnapper, interfered, and demanded by what authority the stranger thus seized one of his

servants. The person told him it was none of his business, and was proceeding to drag the boy from the house by the collar of his jacket, when Mr. Outran refused to allow him to leave until a Policeman, who had been sent for, should arrive. When the Policeman came he produced his cre-dentials as a Uni ed States Deputy Marshal. The worthy functionary then arrested the boy and Mr. Outran and took them both before U. S. Commissioner Brigham, who locked up the negro as a witnese against Cap. He mes, and Mr. Outran on a charge of assault and battery against the officer. Had Mr. Outran been aware of the authority of the Deputy Marshal be would not have interfered. Bail was offered for his appearance, but not until it was too late to accept it. Mr. Outran is an invalid, and ill able to bear an imprisonment in the Tombs. We learned that Capt. Hermes and the negro boy had formerly lived at Madame Panvelet's in White-st., so we paid her a visit. We found that this Captain had lived there for some time-that for little provocation on one occasion be flogged the boy so badly as to make him very sick for several days. The brutality of the Captain was so marked that a centleman living in the house took the boy away and placed him with his mother in Twenty eighth-st., where he kept him for some time until Hermes had left. Since that time the boy has been employed as a waiter, as above stated. We learned from the same gentleman that this Capt. Hermes used to talk as though he had been engaged in the slavetrade, or been where the trade was carried on. The Captain had also given them to understand that he had a vessel fitting up in this City, with which he intended first to go to Brazil and thence to the Coast of Africa. The Captain's name is Geronimo Hermes. He was arrested on Friday last, charged with having brought into the United States from St. Paui's de Lo ando, on the Coast of Africa, a negro boy named Fermino, with a view to his being a slave, and committed for examination. The boy was arrested yesterday as a witness against him

LOVE AND DEATH-REMARKABLE DOU-BLE SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

A discovery of a melancholy nature was made on Wednesday morning at the house of Mr. T. P. Gustin in Clermont-av., near Myrtie, Brooklyn. A young man named Horatio N. Gustin, son of the occupant, and a female of respectable appearance, but whom no one seemed to know, were found dead upon a sofa in the back porch. The young man was leaning upon the breast of the woman, who was sitting nearly upright. At what time they came there is not known. They had not been in the house the previous night.

The man is about 22 years of age, and was a hatter by occupation. He moved to Mascatine, Iowa. about two years ago, where he became a member of the Baptist Church, and has since deported himself in an exemplary and Christian-like manner. He has been back but a few weeks. Nothing strange was observable in his conduct, and he was not known to be acquainted with any young female in the city. He was subject to fits and bleeding of the lungs, and his friends did not think that he could long survive.

Of the woman nothing definite is known. She is about five feet five inches in hight, rather thick set, full face, fair skin, dark hair, wore a black silk dress with five Sounces, black silk mantilla with lace trimmings, black open-work mits, straw hat with lilaccolored trimmings, brown prunella gaiters, and slatecolored silk stockings. Her age may be from 25 to 30. Had a fancy ivory-handled fan, and necklace fastened with a gold stud, with letters "S. G. K." A vial with some prussic acid was lying on the porch. The stopple was in her pocket.

The following letters were found on the young man: "Dear Henry: I have been very sick or should have written you immediately upon your arrival in New-York. June 12, 1855. you immediately upon your arrival in New-York. I was taken down so sudden and have been so unwell since that I was not able to do so till now. My dear friend, I should have come out to you to see you to-day, but feel too weak so I must wait with patience till you return, when I shall be quite well. Hopting you are as well and happy as I could wish you.

"Yours as ever,
"I have inclosed a \$5 bill on the Mechanics' Bank at New-ark, New-Jersey."

The following was found written on a slip of paper in lead pencil:

in lead pencil:

"My Dear Shah: I bid you farewell for the last time. Remember you are my own dear Sarah until death. Perhaps you think me foolish, but my love for you knew no bounds; and rather than be an eye-witness to your life, I prefer death, hoping you will live long and die happy.

"I am yours forever, HENRY WILLIAMS."

The young man had spent the few days past at friend's near Etizabethtown, New-Jersey. His mothe who had been sitting up all night with her sick daughter-in-law, on coming home at 5 o'clock in the morning, was the first to see him after his return, and then

Upon the bosem of the female was found a daguerreotype of the deceased young man, and a pawnbroker's ticket from the pawn-shop of A. T. Jackson, No. 58 Reade-st., New-York, for a diamond ring, calling for \$4, dated June 30, No. 1,184, in the name of Sarah Williams, was found in her pocket. On the young man was found a Master-Mason's certificate as a member of Black Hawk Lodge, F. M., Muscatine. Iowa, a pencil-case, steel key, and a ten-cent piece and and seven pennies.

The body of the female was taken to the Dead-House, where a post-mortem examination was held by Dr. Boyd, under the direction of Coroner Hanford. A large number of persons called to view the body, and the most lively interest was manifested, especially by the ladies of the neighborhood. Several thought they had seen her before, but no one appeared to know exactly where to place her. A watchmaker residing in Navy-st. identified her as Miss Sarah Ellen Watts, a resident of Seventeenth-st., between Eighth and Ninth-avs., New-York, and said that about a year ago he had repaired a ring for her. Taken in connection with other circumstances there is a doubt as to the identification. An elderly lady said her name was Ellen Mott and that she resided in Columbia-st. New-York, but upon further inquiry such was found not to be the case. Up to last evening it was not ascertained to a certainty who she was. She had been seen, however, about 12 o'clock the night previous in company with the young man promenading Myrtle-av. Several persons state that they saw them company at different times.

A post-mortem examination was held at the house of the parents, upon the body of the deceased young man, and in both cases the result was that death en-sued from prussic acid. His face was somewhat contorted, but hers was smiling and her cheeks were almost as blooming as in life. They looked, as they lay in each other's arms, when discovered, more like

sleeping than dead. There are many rumors affoat but none are worthy of credence. The facts, as near as may be, will be adduced before the Coroner's Inquest to-day.

The sad circumstances of the affair, and the mystery in which it is involved, have deeply interested the entire section of the city in which the tragedy occurred, and a number of citizens convened at Wallace's store, corner of Clermont and Myrtle-avs. last evering, where a subscription was raised and the pro-per arrangements made to have the deceased female decently interred. Mrs. Capt. West of No. 57 Vanderbilt-av., tendered the use of her house for the funeral ceremonies. The body will be taken to-day from thence to the Episcopal Church in Adelphi-st., where carriages, tendered by Mr. A. B. Lane, will be in waiting to convey the remains and those who wish to join in the procession to the Cemetery of the Evergreens. A plot of ground in this cemetery has been presented for the burial of her remains by Francis B. Stryker, Esq., Ex-Mayor of the City.
Capt. Call of the Fourth District Police kept him-

self busy all day in endeavoring to ascertain the name of the woman, but without avail. Some more definite particulars will probably be obtained on the Coroner's investigation.

INDIGNATION MEETING. At 8 o'clock last evening gentlemen to the number of about one hundred, convened at the store of Messrs. Wallis, to express their indignation at the brutal man,

per attending the disposition of the unfortunate

Mr. J. G. SCHUMACKER was called to the chair when it was stated that the Chairman had given carte blancke to an undertaker to provide a handsome coffin; that a lot in the Cemetery of the Evergreens has been presented by Ex-Mayor Stryker; that Mr. A. B. Lane had volunteered a supply of carriages, and that the lady of Capt. West had tendered the use of her house for the ceremonies. This however was rendered unnecessary by the previous offer of the Rev. R. J. Walker of the Episcopal Church in Vanderbilt-av., of the use of his church and services for the occasion. A subscription amounting to \$165 was also made to defray incidental expenses if necessary.

It was stated at the meeting upon the authority of the domestic residing in the family, that the deceased came to the house at II e'clock that night and was epulsed, which it was thought might account for the ad occurrence in some measure. But we only give this for it is worth. The investigation will be closely watched, and it is determined that justice shall be done to the memory of the unfortunate female. The inquest will be held at 3 o'clock, and the funeral will take place at 4 o'clock from the church above named.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

MASS MEETING AT THE METROPOLITAN. A Mass Meeting of the bone and sinew of the National Democracy was convened last evening in obedience to a call extensively signed, giving a very long list of very distinguished gentlemen who had been in-vited to be present. When the meeting was called to order the theater was not more than one-third filled. A lady's fan was seen waving in one of the private boxes and gentlemen on the platform were cheered by

the sight of a rather pretty face. At 81 o'clock JOHN B. HASKINS, Esq., called the meeting to order and announced that that old Roman National Democrat the Hon. Samuel Beardsley had been selected for President of the meeting. The nomis ation was unanimously ratified.

Mr. BEARDSLEY said that they met there as repre-

sertatives of the National Democracy of the days of Jefferson; of that Democracy which secured the citizens of all the States equal rights and equal privi-

Jefferson; of that Democracy which secured the citizins of all the States equal rights and equal privileges. Mr. Beardsley reviewed the course of the sections of the Democratic party since the secession of the Soft-Shells. In the course of his review he commended the course of Mr. Van Buren when, a Northern man with Southern principles, he was the confessed head of the Democratic party. The consequence of the secession was, he said, that the Whigs were successful. The National Democrats had seen the seceding section abandon their Free-Soil principles; in that they had had a triumph. Gen. Pierce was chosen upon the principles of the National Democracy, and had he proved true to them they could have conquered all the parties which had grown up in a night and would fade away in the morning. But Gen. Pierce had gone to work to prostrate the true men of the party as zealously as though he had been an Abolitionist [Cheers]. The principal exploits of his administration were to belie his previous character in his domestic policy and in his foreign policy, and to blow up Greytown. Until the seceding party could come square up to the ground that every State and Territory should have a pericet right to say whether it would have domestic Slavery or not, there could be ne union and harmony. He did not know that the prospects of the Democratic party to be reinstated in power were very good, but that was no reason why the National Democrats should abandon their position. With regard to the Know-Nothings, he must say that their resolutions with regard to Slavery were perfectly Democratic, but he could not say as much for the other planks in their platform. It was entirely Antitheir resolutions with regard to Slavery were perfectly Democratic, but he could not say as much for the other planks in their platform. It was entirely Anti-Democratic that a man should be prescribed on account of his religion. He was sure that the doctrines of the Know-Nothings in this particular would meet with the approval of no National Democrat. There was another great subject of interest. He alluded to the Probibitory Law. All desired the suppression of intemperance, but they must not attempt that result by the sacrifice of the rights of the masses of our citizens ICheersl. This law aimed a blow at our by the sacrifice of the rights of the masses of our critzens [Cheers]. This law aimed a blow at our fellow-citizens, and he was entirely sure that National Democrats were all, or with very rare, if any excep-tions, entirely and decidedly hostile to that bill [Ap-

planse].

Loud cries of "French, French" followed, but French did not appear.

THOS. J. BARR then read a list of eighty-eight Vice-Presidents, and ANTHONY GALLAGHER a list of fortyfour Secretaries; their presence would have considerably increased the numbers of the meeting. By this time, however, the theater was tolerably well filled.

GEO. C. GENET read the following resolutions

GEO. C. GENET read the following resolutions:

Resolved. That as National Democrats of the City of New-York we cannot too often reading our adhesion to and support of these great principles of our party, by the fortunate assendency of which, during three-fourths of our national except rus liberty and national progress have been secured, the rights of the States preserved, the Union perpetuated, domestic discord banished, and the assaults of fancticem, intolerance and sectionalism defield; and that in reviewing the past we are encouraged all the more trustfully to rely for the future upon the great Democratic organization of the United States, as the safe, homogeneous and national party, the only one calculated to forward the

ors and national party, the only one calculated to forward the interests of every section of our common country and to insure our union and prosperity as a people.

Resolved. That Congress has no power to interfere with or attempt to dictate or control the domestic institutions of States or Territories, and that its power to do so in the District of Columbia being gravely disputed ought not to be exercised; that we deprecate and oppose the agitation of the subject of Slavery in Congress under any shape or form; and while we approve of, and wit is abere to as just and Constitutional, the existing legistic upon the subject of the ren sitium of tigative slaves, and the principle of the acts organizing the Territories of Urah, New-Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, we demand, in the name of the sound union feeling of the country, that all insane sectional prejudices—unfraternal agitations—and hypocritical agreesions, formented by designing and dangerous men, shall cease.

Resolved, That we uterly repudiate and disavow the demand of Northern Abolitionists—first enunciated by the Buffalo Convention, which nominated Van Buren and Adams in 185—that "no more Slaveholding States" shall be admitted in this Union; believing that the position thus assumed is one which finds no warrant in the Constitution for in the example set us by our revolutionary fathers, and remembering that the first State, admitted by act of Congress approved by George Washington as President, was the Slaveholding States of Kentucky.

Resolved, That we never the Government of the United States Senate in December, 1817, in which he insisted "that true policy requires the Government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations "poin this continent by the agnexation of such contiguous territory as may conditions be constitutionally imposed or institutions provided for or established inconsistent with the report of the political and commercial interests of the control of the United States and the confederacy."

**Resolv

directed to that end since the present Administration concerns to power.

Knowled, That the liberal principles embodied by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ones the land of liberty and the saylism of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been among the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and that every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted in the same spirit which swept the Alien and Sedition laws from our statute book.

ofeed. That we are hostile to secret political societies in and of political information and free discussion, as present

Resolved. That we are hostile to secret political societies in this land of political information and free discussion, as unnecessary and opposed to the spirit of our institutions and dangerous to the perpetuity of our form of Government, and that we dead in more compatible with the manhood, boldness and integrity which should characterize American citizens to meet in public for the discussion of our principless and to set forth our purposes and our measures for the public eye and for public comprehension and judgment.

Resolved, That the unqualified hostility of all friends of free institutions should be vieited upon that spirit of sectarian conity which has been invoked of late for partison objects by designing men in our midst; that we surery oppose the proscription from effice or deprivation of civil rights of any citizen an secount of his religious belief honesely entertained, and the ansequence of which has been sacredly guranteed to him under the State and Federal Constitution, and that the man who will deliberately in this Nintenenth Century and in those United States of America lend his voice for the building up of political parties upon religious differences is unworthy of the hone of American citizensies. Resolved. That we relterate our opinion formerly expressed

Resolved, That we reiterate our opinion formerly expressed that to the course of the present Administration are doe of the disasters and defeats which the Democratic party has experienced for the past two years; that the Administration has insulted and outraged the great national sentiment of the American people, and that the only safety of the Democracy and of the whole country new lies in an unconditional regulation of the Administration, in the nomination for President by the next National Democrath Convention of some sound National man, well known to and confided in by the country as such, and in the adoption of a pla form which shall furnish further grantstees of the rights and interests of every portion of the Usion, and which shall resist the aggressions of Northern sectionalism upon the rights of the South and restore tranquility to the whole mation.

neiton. He regats of the South and restore tranquinty to the whole metion. Hesolved. That we congratulate the Democracy of Virginia upon their late victory over the secret and proscriptive array of their opponents, and attribute their success to the absence of any indoors ment by them of the Administration, the contrary course having protoced the absolute overthrow of our party in other States in late contests; and we recommend that in our own State, with a view to future successes, a repuliation of the Administration be insisted upon, by which means and by a union upon the true non-intervention platform, can a consolidation of Democrats alone be secured, and a triumph obtained for our cause.

our cause.

Resolved, That smong the acts passed at the late session of the Legisla ure of this State, and prominent even in that long array of finatical, ultra and hypocritical legislative experiments, we especially repudiate and denounce that attempt at coercive and prohibitory legislation, the so-called "Act for the Suppression

"of Intemperance," commonly known as the Maine Law; that as an infringement upon constitutional guarantee, upon dectrines of law as old as Runnymede, and upon every true principle of political justice and economy; as a reckies and wheele trifling with lawful property and rested rights, as an absurd attempt to probible what the Scriptures and the practice of the wise and great and good of all ages have sancthuned, as an exhibition of narrow, muligrant and isolons blooky and accreticam—we stamp this law as unparalleled and septembly industries; that we demand and expect its repeal as a logitimate result of the re-accurately of Democratic principles in the connects of the state, and as a remotable consequence of that reaction against fanctions which such encorrecting them the externity of their abound-

stamp his law as unparalleled and especially indusions; that we demand and expect its repeal as a logitimate result of the respectably of Democratic prize plants as a logitimate result of the respectably of the control of the State, and as a reasonable concerns price for the control of the State, and as a reasonable concerns not of that reaction against familicians which such continuents, from the attendity of their aboundity, uranizity are dince in the public urbid.

Resolved, That the hypervineal course of the faction hadilag from that "home of refuge" for knavish politicians. Tannany Hall, and claiming to be Democrate, in manicating four months are election and now presenting to be opposed to the Order, can only be equaled by the barredscad demicity of their action on the Prohibitory Liquid Law—two-thinks of the members of that fection in the Senate of the State having first voted for that law, and Tammany Hall having subsequently passed reso silvers against the very act is representable to shadeaded to show urwant to neither, hoping to succeed with all upocathe bars principle so often wowed by their leaders that "all is fair in politics," that such reasonity of profession and practice demands the excernition of every man who values turb or recognize homesty as a grinciple of manly acion.

Resolved, That the National Democracy of New-York strallally respond to the call for a Democratic State Convention on the Sch day of September next, issued by the Democratic State of committee at its recent meeting in this City; and that while we rejoice that the members of that Committee did not undertake to encoved the powers with which they were inverted, by making Presidential bargains or plotting for the sale and division of valuable offices with those who approached them, we nevertheless, as their constituents, freely invite all who agree in the principles set forth in these resolutions and who desire the redemption and regeneration of the State of New-York, to unlie with using giving to our beloved Common results an

loud applause. The allusion to Daniel S. Dickinson was followed by three cheers, and the Cuba resolution excited prolonged cheering. The resolution congratu-

loud applause. The allusion to Daniel S. Dickinson was followed by three cheers, and the Cuba resolution excited prolonged cheering. The resolution congratulating the Democracy of Virginia was interrupted with three cheers. The Maine Law resolution called forth subdued cheering and hisses. The resolutions were unanimously adopted amid cheers, yells and whistles. The band which had been employed to drag an audience by playing at the door had come in and now struck up the Siar Spangled Banner.

It was announced that letters had been received from the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Daniel S. Dickinson, the Hon. Fred. P. Stanton of Tennessee, the Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Gen. Elijah Ward of New-York, Senator J. R. Thompson or New-Jersey, the Hon. Harmen S. Cutting of Buffalo and Judge Alex. C. Morton of New-York. He inquired the pleasure of the meeting. [12 Read Dickinson's. "Publish them." Brady, Brady."]

JOHN B. HASKINS then, amid cheers and laughter, read the letter of Ex-Senator Dickinson, as follows:

ALBANY, Monday, Juae 25, 1855.

Gastlemen: Before leaving my residence for this place, where I had business in the Court of Appeals, I was honored with your invitation to attend a meeting of the Democracy of New-York City at the Metropolitan Theater, on the evening of the 27th instant, to take into consideration the conditions and prospects of the National Democratic party, &c. I sincerely regret that my engagements here will not permit my acceptance of your invitation, for I would gladly join you in discussing the proposed subjects. The occasion cannot fail to be but interesting and prontable, for it will farmish a surious opperuntly to review the fruits of the based' union and harmony policy which, in an evil mement, under the guidance of mistaken and sinster counsels, was embraced by the National Democracy in 1849—a policy which prevented the union of the house the surious of the past admonsts us for the future. There was never a time when the return of the Democratic party to flow, and in the present incumbent. The Whi

Hen. John B. Haskin, Chairman.

Loud cries of "Stanton," "Stanton"—"Brady, Land cries of

"Brady."
Mr. Haskins stated that Mr. Sickles and other eminent gentlemen were present, and he would not consume their time by reading the letter of Mr. Stanton ["Read it"-"Read it"]. Mr. Haskins proceeded to read the letter of Mr. Stanton, which was rather in-

read the letter of Mr. Stanton, which was rather indignant at the report in The Herald that he addressed the late Know Nothing meeting in the Park.

Loud cries of "Sickles," "Sickles"—"Brady,"
"Brady," There was some difficulty in determining which had the mejority of voices, and the vote was very energetic, but the President announced that

DANIEL E. SICKLES would address the meeting. Mr.

Sickles could not but contrast the order which was manifested by the present assemblage with the riot and confusion of Tammany Hall. This was an exciting stage in the affairs of the country and he was glad to have an opportunity to consider the condition and prospects of the National Democratic party. Two where; more than three-fourths of the States of the

where more than three-fourths of the States of the Union gave in their adhesion to the principles which had been proclaimed that night. They then looked forward to a long career of peace and prosperity and freedom from sectional discord. But the party then so triumphant was to-day well nigh prostrate. The power of this country was in the hands of three or four sets of fanatics; it was committed to the hands of fanaticism and fanatics under different forms and flags. In some States they had the Know-Nothing party friumphant; in others, the Abolition party and flags. In some States they had the Know-Nothing party triumphant; in others, the Abolition party was in the ascendant; elsewhere the leading idea of the party in power seemed to be the passage of Prohibitory Liquor Laws. These three subdivisions of fanaticism now maintained most undispated sway in the Northern and Eastern and Western States; and until this tide, which originating in the East, had swept the North and the West spent its force against the rocks and the mountains of Virginia, it seemed to find no obstacle that could resist its impetus. But now that great and glorious State true to its history, faithful to its principles and traditions, loyal to the memory of the man whom it had given to the ration, devoted now as always to the petus. But now that great and given to the lattery, faithful to its principles and traditions, loyal to the memory of the man whom it had given to the nation, devoted now as always to the great principles of the Democratic faith, in this, one of the darkest hours of the history of the party, came up to the work and overwhelmed its opponents and proved to the men of New-York that all that they needed was courage and determination to restore the proast flag of their own State to its former honor. [Cheers, Prominent among the great queeilons entering into the national contest were the question of Know-Nothingism, the old issue of Slavery as it came out in the Nebrasks bill, and in this State and some others they would add to those issues and place it conspicuously on their flag, the issue of a repeal of the Prohibitory Liquor Law [Cheers and hisses]. If they were out of power there was one consolation, nobody of any consequence had taken there piaces [Cheerig and laughter]. Take Massachusetts as an exemplification of the purposes and policy of the Know-Nothing party. They could discover something of the aims of this secret party by looking at their lexislative bodies, the laws which they passed, the committees which they appointed and the men whom they elected to office, [He believed that out of the five or six hundred Members composing that Legislature, only one was known to fame [Hiss, Hiss, and hisses]. Mr. Hiss a performances were an illustration of the way in which they intended to reform the educational department. But they did not stop with reforming the schools; they went on to teach the South natification. Although every one of these six hundred Members had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, they deliberately passed an act subjecting to fine and imprisonment, to pains and penalties, any public officer of their State who should dare to execute or of the provisions of the Constitution, or the law passed in consequence of it [Cheers. A porexecute one of the provisions of the Constitution, or the law passed in consequence of it [Cheers. A por-tion of the audience left the meeting]. How could tion of the andience left the meeting]. How could these men look any naturalized citizen in the face without shame and confusion. The Know-Nothing party objected to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens that the priesthood had some influence upon political matters and took some part in politics. But in this same Massachusetts Legislature they elected 157 clergymen. That was the way that they executed their purpose to exclude all ecclesiastical participation in politics. Mr. Sickles defied any gentieman of that party to show any authority in any of the writings of the Kevolutionary Fathers for their action. He read from an answer of Washington to a Catholic deputation:

110B:

"I hope to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberatity, and I presume that you, fellow-citizens, will not forget the particle part which you took in the accomplishment of the Revolution and the exablishment of the Government, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic Religion is professed."

[Cheers, yells and whistlings]. In conclusion, he

as the fisithful subjects of our free Government, enjoy forever every temporal and spiritual felicity" [Cheers]. If the Know-Nothings wished to do what they could to defeat the wish of Washington let them go on. There were few. Americans who would not consider that the defeat the wish of Washington let them go on. There were few Americans who would not consider that the acquisition of the Island of Cuba would add vastly to the power and prosperity of this Union [Applauso]. In every point of view that a patriotic and far-seeing American could look at it, it would seem that the acquisition of this territory if it could be obtained honorably and without involving the country in a war, would be an object that every one would approve of. But under the sway of the Know-Nothing party such an acquisition would be impossible, simply because it would be necessary to take her in as a State and to invest her citizens with the privileges of citizenship inst as we had done in California. Louisians, and Florida. We would be required to take into the nation some two or three hundred thousand foreigness. Such a party was essentially opposed to the genius of America—to its mission—which was to spread Freedom over the Continent of America. The policy of the party if carried out would have confined the beamdarks of America to what they were in the days of the Revolution, they would have deprived us of Florida, California and the whole of our magnificent possessions on the Parific. He had yet to learn that the people of America would inderse the purposes of this party; it was the party of the hour—nothing but a disease in the body politic ["It has yot the con-"ammution"]. I think I can present the Nebraska question so that it will be relieved of the colors which it has been attempted to give it ["Brady, Brady"]. That bill is an honest and faithful adherence to the principles of 1850. Webster, Cisy, Case and Dickin and Cheeral and others then agreed that the princi-That bill is an honest and faithful adderence to the principles of 1830. Webster, Clay, Case and Dickin son [Cheers] and others then agreed that the principle of territorial sovereignty should control all matters of an internal nature. They did this because prior to that this country had pursued a different principle. By the Missoui Compremise an arbitrary line was drawn which would divice the alaret territory from the free. We know what danger the Union was plunged into in 1820, and 1850 about the Territorial Government of New-Mexico, and all this because these questions were made National questions instead of State questions. In view of these facts these states men then determined that the question of the admission of Slavery should be determined by the inhabitants themselves. This was decided upon the principle that the people of one State or Territory should not make laws for another, but that each should make them for themselves, and not Congress for them, as ple that the people of one State or Territory should not make laws for another, but that each should make them for themselves, and not Congress for them, as they themselves knew what they wanted best [Braday, Brady]. It is but a few weeks ago that a distinguished Abolitionist, Senator Wilson, addressed the people of this City. His speech was a remarkable one. He spoke of the history of the Abolitionist from thirty years ago when they could not hold a meeting in New-York without insult, until now when they have Representatives and Senators in Congress. But what progress have they made where their principles could be of any avail? In 1832, before the advent of the Wilsons, Sewards and Garrisons, Mr. Randojoh brought forward bill in the Legislature of Virginia to abolish Slavery; and after much encouragement it was laid over to develop a perfect system of emanoipation. But this great State was abruptly stopped in its efforts by the appearance of the Abolition Scienties of the North. The South were then thrown upon the defense. They had to defend their homes and their firesides; and from that day to this they have met threats by defiance and have turned a deaf ear to fanatics of the North. We have to attribute to these agitators the increase in power and strength of that system of Slavery ["Brady, Brady"]. Newear to fanatics of the North. We have to attribute to these agitators the increase in power and strongth of that system of Slavery ["Brady, Brady"]. New York is essentially a free City; all its attributes partake of Freedom. It is a place where the fanatics can never succeed. We are opposed in our very natures and our pursuits to fanatheism in every form; and I take it that when the National Democracy shall go into the next contest with the motto of popular severiginty and opposition to interference in religious opinions and proscription on account of birth, and opposition to legislative interference in what we shall ear and crink, if then all men who agree with us will only vote the same ticket we shall carry the day.

Lend calls were made for Mr. Brady, but the Chart

Loud calls were made for Mr. Brady, but the CHAIR announced that Mr. Brady was unable to be present on account of his sickness. Calls were then made for Gen. Ward, Mike Walsh

and others, but they were announced by the CHAIR to

It was appounced that Mr. Vernam was present

and would address the meeting.

Mr. Vernam appeared on the stand, which was fellowed by not a few persons in the audience leaving

lowed by not a few persons in the audience leaving the Theater. Mr. Vernam said that to-night commenced the drama of the campaign. It was divided into three acts—first, the grand rally; second, the attack and conflict; and third, the victory—a Democratic victory of course [Cheers]. It was a singular fact that all the plays performed at this Theater ended just as the audience wished them to. He believed that their great play commenced this night would end just in the same way. All the prominent stirring seenes of the drama had been and would be enacted in this drama. Prince John had been seized with a fit in a carriage. A statue of Martin Van Buren had been struck with lightning and the head knocked off. Two leaders of the Opposition party had been struck down in the streets. The star which hung over the Seward and Probitiory Law coalition at Albany had suddenly fallen. The boat called Thurlow Weed had sunk suddenly in Albany basin. The Democratic party was anothed for a time, but it would unlike again. The personner of the National Damocratic party; it was like the Burnham Wood which Macbeth's attendant thought he saw move.

Judge Alexander C. Morrow was the next speak-Judge ALEXANDER C. MORTON was the next speak

er. He said that he was called upon unexpectedly, but he was not the one to not be ready without preparation. We had been called on the one hand a party of leaders, and on the other a party without leaders. But whether they had leaders or not, he could work But whether they had leaders or not, he could work with any man if he were no higher than a corporal. The faithful Cardinal said to Pope Clement VI, when the institutions of Rome were in danger and there were none to defend them, "then, father, up "with the banner of the Church, and the faithful will flock to its support. "So I say, then, if we have no leaders, up with the banner of the Democratic Church, and the people will flock to its support. We only want to defeat the proscriptive Know-Nothings, and I might say the defunct Whigs. We can do this if the Democratic party will come to the work. It has been suggested that we need a fusion to accomplish this work. We want no fusion except a fusion of the masses in general to elevate the men whom they select to carry out their wishes [Loud cheers].
Judgo Walker of Louisiana was then introduced,

Judge WALKER of Louisiana was then introduced, and was received with loud cheers. He characterized the present political era as an era of factions rather the present political era as an era of factions fautate than parties. In this exigency we could only fall back upon the vis xedici natura—of political maladies, the Democracy. We must all rally around the principles of Democracy, and take a new start and go on in the work of progress. He did not refer to the Democracy which, when it leaders had attained their ends, kicked the ladder from under their feet which elevated them. If their Democracy was that kind which denied the right of interference by one State in the vested rights of another he was with them [Cheers]. The speaker attacked the Know-Nothings. What was left of them after the secession of the Anti-Slavery party would be wrecked upon the rock of proscription. There was only enough left of them to write their epitaph. But then he was told that there was another party—one led by a great bully who leveled his shafts at one section of this one. But the South had passed the day when they would longer waste words with Abelitionists. If it were attempted to interfere with the rights of the Southern States, they were ready to separate and say to the North, "In the future you are "to us as the rest of the world, Enemics in war, in "peace friends." (Loud cheers.) But he believed that in New-York the feeling was opposed to a dissolution. Too meny bonds of innerest and affection united the South to the North.

At the conclusion of Judge Walker's remarks than parties. In this exigency we could only fall

At the conclusion of Judge Walker's remarks three cheers were given for the South and Judge Walker, after which the meeting adjourned.

FESTIVAL OF GERMAN VOCAL SO-CIETIES.

The old Olympic Festivals of old Greece lasted five days, every fifth year. The modern ones of our German fellow-citizens are confined to the space of three days, but the resonances of their choruses and harmonies continue for several days afterward. They are amusing themselves in arranging excursions and Sungeriabrien with their guests who are thinning out slowly and reluctantly-making good the time lost

by the bad weather on Sunday and Monday. To the rich peculiar scenes of the great Pic-nie which we sketched in our yesterday's report we add to-day some specialities which have since occurred.

Yesterday several of the Sungerguste departed homeward after exchanging many presents in remem-brance of the happy days—such as drink-horns and silver cups. The remaining guests made excursions to Hoboken and Staten Island. At 11 o'clock the procession of the Sangerrunde and their guests marched down town for an excursion to the Staten Island hills.

Mrs. Georgiana R. Stewart is to give a musical en-

And may the members of your Society in America, animated y the pure spirit of Christianity, and still conducting themselves

erteinment at New-Haven this evening.